## NEWS. THE RIO

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 11TH, 1889

NUMBER 10

#### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua ilas Laran-geiras. H CLAY ARNSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim. BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75; Rus ilos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.

Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess
de D. Minoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY. Consul General.

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7.30 p.m. Sumbays prayet-meeting, 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor. Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N915 Travessa da Barreit Services in Partinguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'cloc p. m., Similays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thirtsday

p. m., Smilaye; ann at 7 o close p. m., Christops BAPTIST CHIRCH.—Run ilo Conde d'Rin, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Smilay at 11 o'clock, n.i.n. and 7, o'clock, p. m. mol evely Wellnesky at 7 o'clock p.m. Smilay School at 10 o'clock, a.m. W. B. BAGBV. Pastor. Revitlence: Rin do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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#### Traveller's Directory

#### RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDDO II.—Through A Expresses: Central tenin-leaves Riu at Sa. at.; arrives at Barra do Pindig pen. Eutre Rico 923 and Ilahira (tenining) at. 75 p. at., and the receives No. 36 p. at. 38. Paulo mast change, at. 21 p. at., and Cachocita, where pressinger—and School mast change, at. 221 p. Ton. Control at. 1442. Domounced, frains leave labrim at 525 at. at. Cachocita (S. Paulo Inraed). J. 230 p. an; Parto Nova at 1005 Patre Rico 310. The S. Paula turin arrives in Ro at 1005 Patre Rico 310. The S. Paulo turin arrives in Ro at 1005 Patre Rico 310. The S. Paulo turin arrives in Ro at 1005 Patre Rico 310. The S. Paulo turin arrives in Ro (Anthol & Achon Lower Piter at a contraction of Re-

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Night service: Truin leaves Rio at 10 p. ni. every Friday, antiving at Barna at 122 30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. ni. Doutu-ward, truin leaves Porto Novo at 103 p. ni. every Monday, artiving at Barta at 515 and Rio at 5150 a. ni.

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RIO DE 74NERRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY—
TRANS leave the centul station D. Pedro II railway at 7.10
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### THE RIO NEWS

PURLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs Contonia a summan y in new and a reviewe in pragma aroung, at its of the rativals and departments of foreign reseals, the cammercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffer eye for the from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct indement on Brazilian made.

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George 11. Phends, Esq. 154 Nassan Succi, New Vines. Messes, Streat & Co. 30 Carakill, Lannan E. C Messes. Rates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbiok London, R. C Messes. JOHN MILLER & Co.,

RIO DE JANKIRO, MARCH 11th, 1889.

It has been many years since the city of Rio de Janeiro has suffered so high a mortality as that which has been experienced during the past week. And it has been equally long since the native population has been so thoroughly frightened and excited. And yet, Rio has experienced worse epidemics of yellow fever and smallpox without creating so much alarm, and it has passed through seasons of drouth when the danger was really much more serious. In 1873, 1876 and 1878 the deaths from vellow lever were far more numerous than anything thus far experienced, and even the small-pox record of 1886 much exceeded anything which yellow fever has this year shown. And in the severe, long-continued drouth of 1878, when water was sold in the streets for 500 reis to 1\$000 per barril, the city had only its old sources to depend upon. Now, the Rio do Ouro works have added largely to the water supply and there is really little or no danger of a serious scarcity. More water is of course required, more is used, and more is wasted. The great heat is perhaps the principal cause of the extraordinary mortality which is now afflicting us, but, in our opinion, the sudden and unprecedented increase of the past week is due more to the excesses and exposures of Carnival, than to any other cause. It would have been eminently wise and proper if the authorities had forbidden the celebration of Carnival this year, for no one is ignorant of the fact that it is the cause of much sickness and death every year. This measure, however, was not taken, the people gave themselves up to the customary three days of reckless indulgence and gayety, and the result is that the death rate jumps up from 60 on the 2nd, the day before Carnival, to 163 on the 8th, the third day after. Much of this is perhaps due to the continued intense heat, to physical exhaustion, and to the poison emanating from a thousand unclean places, but a large part is certainly due to the excesses of the three days of Carnival.

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Tur latest reports from Santos indicate that that city is suffering from yellow and pernicious fevers even worse than Rio. The heat has been almost unbearable, the Praça has been closed, and much of the manual labor of the port and city has been suspended because of the mortality among the laborers exposed to the sun. The number of deaths in February was 143, of which 43 were from yellow fever. Assuming the

gives a rate equivalent to an annual average of 91 per thousand. For the first five days of the current month the deaths numbered 61, of which 36 were from yellow fever, which is over double the average for February. In Campinas, also, an epidemic of similar fevers has appeared, and in some of the small towns in the neighborhood of Rio the mortality has attained proportions much higher than in this city. In view of these circumstances, all that can be done is to attend carefully to every sanitary requirement and wait patiently for the coming of cooler weather. The lack of rain and the scarcity of water are prime causes of the suffering felt over so wide an area, hut it is more than probable that we are very near the changes which will bring this terrible drouth to an end. March usually hrings us heavy and frequent rains, and we may still confidently believe that the established meteorological character of the month has not altogether been changed.

THE editor of the Jornal do Commercio. in his admirable review for the month of February, calls attention to a matter which, in our opinion, is worthy of thoughtful consideration. In speaking of the present state of affairs throughout the planting districts, where the intense heat and drouth have caused incalculable loss to all growing crops, he makes the following important declaration.

The pecuniary position of the planters does not them to support laborers throughout the year, and it will become necessary to form these into nuclei where they may till the soil for their own account during the intervals, thus diminishing the gravity of the cereal crisis.

The writer then quotes the high prices now rnling for food products, and states that the assembling of laborers in large numbers has become an onus to the country, that the lack of cereals and money has created an adverse sentiment toward them, that the accumulation of these laborers at the public deposits and in the citics has reached a large number, which will require a long period for distribution, and also that the character of the immigrants is not what was desired owing to the competition of other countries, out of which trouble has already been experienced. This certainly is very lar from the rose-colored views taken of this question but little over one year ago. Our warnings were then disregarded, even by those who are now bewailing the unfortunate position into which the country has fallen. True, much of this is due to the unforeseen causes from which many provinces are now suffering - heat and drouth; but still much is due to the permanent economical cause of precipitancy. While Brazil needs immigration and has land enough to spare, we have constantly urged that the importation of poor laborers. cither for the plantations or colonies, should not take place until adequate preparations had been made for their reception. And these preparations, in our estimation, included first and always a general and thorough revision of the land laws to the end that the unsettled lands should be surveyed, plotted and placed freely on the market so that the immigrant might settle where he pleases and on his own land. Much of the success of this measure will necessarily depend on the breaking up of the great estates, which by standing uncultivated are always obstacles to the development of the country, and to this end we have constantly urged the imposition of land taxes, road taxes, and any other charges on landed properties necessary for the proper administration of public affairs. Non-productive land when taxed becomes a burden, and the proprietor will very soon find it convenient to sell to those who will

state and of the people require the enforcement of these taxes, and until that is done the immigrant will be forced into the disadvantageous position of being compelled to settle on lands far distant from the markets which his small products must seek. We are not in favor of purchasing these estates with public money, nor of paying subsidies to those who will create colonies, nor of creating so-called "nuclei" in any shape or form. These are merely unnecessary and unremunerative ways of spending money, and particularly so when the same object can be obtained justly and easily by the simple imposition of a land

IF it be true that "the pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support lahorers throughout the year," the importation of these poor people has certainly reached a serious crisis. More than that, both the immigrant and the government have been fearfully deceived. In the first place the immigrant has been promised steady employment and good wages; and, in the second place, the government has paid his passage out on the express condition that he shall settle on the plantations as a contracted laborer. To now limit his service and pay to the busy season, leaving him to shift for himself during the rest of the year, is a breach of faith toward both parties. The poor immigrant can not be expected to care for himself in a country where there are no public lands for sale, and no employment at wages outside of crop-gathering for a brief period on the plantations, and if to this be added default in payment and a reduction in the wages primarily agreed upon, both of which have been reported, it will at once be seen that his situation is far from being satisfactory, either to himself or to the country. It will eventually be seen, in our opinion, that the policy of the planter and of the state in this matter are not always similar and harmonious, hence it is necessary for the government to consider only that which is for the public good. An industrious, sober population being the most desirable, public policy requires the permanent settlement and employment of the people on the land, and this is best secured where the land is cut up in small holdings. If the planter wants a periodical increase in his force of laborers, then let him cut up his uncultivated lands into small farms of 50 hectares and sell them to industrious families of immigrants, who will always be glad to supplement their home earnings with the crop-gathering wages paid on neighboring plantations. If they will not do this, then let the government provide for them without reference to the planters who are so unceremoniously breaking their pledges.

THE stories related by our Buenos Aires exchanges of the sufferings endured by the Irish immigrants who landed in that city on the 16th ult., are almost incredible. Were we not somewhat familiar with the insensibility, apathy and lack of humane sentiment which pervades this part of the world, we should find it impossible to believe that such an incident could have occurred. It is not only a burning disgrace to the Argentines, but it is an indication that with all their progress and pretensions they have not yet reached a very high grade of civilization. It would seem that the Argentine agents in Ireland promised these poor people lands, houses, farming implements, seed, money, everything, on their arrival; but when they were landed in landed in Buenos Aires all that they found was a frightfully dirty and overcrowded "immigrants' home" which could not even which could not even shelter a hall of their number. No preparations had been made for their receppopulation to be twenty thousand, this cultivate. The very highest interests of the tion, insufficient food was provided, and

absolutely nothing had been done by the authorities for their future destination, although they had come upon the invitation and promises of agents employed and paid by the Argentine government. Many of these poor people passed their first night in this 'land of promise' sleeping on the ground in the open air, and hundredsespecially the women and children-were suffering with hunger until private charity stepped in to relieve their wants. It is no credit to the Argentine government that private purses were opened promptly and generously to meet the necessities of these poor, deluded people, for the responsibility of their coming and their care rested upon its shoulders. The one bright page in this record of deception and suffering is that which records the charitable actions of the English-speaking residents of the city-Irish, English and American. They went at once to the relief of the poor wretches, some took unprotected girls into their houses, some purchased milk for the starving children, others furnished food and shelter for families, and two others, both Americans, hired a large galpon (store-house) into which the poor people were moved in order to free them from the filth, disorder and discomfort of the so-called "immigrants" home. Other wealthy gentlemen who had lands in the interior, made favorable terms for the settlement of the destitute people, while others arranged to help them start in the world by providing building materials, seed and farming implements. From the people of their own language they received the fullest measure of sympathy and assistance, but it must be remembered that the shelter, feeding and establishment of a thousand to fifteen hundred destitute people is so serious a tax that it can not easily be repeated. It is said that 1800 more of these Irish emigrants embarked at Queenstown on the 20th ult., and that the Argentine agents are actively working to procure others. Telegrams have been sent to Dublin to check the movement, but unless the British authorities interfere incalculable suffering is sure to result belore the truth can be made known. This shameless speculation in human laborers for the aggrandizement of South American landowners and speculators has been carried quite far enough, and it is time for the European press to take the business into serious considera-

#### A REVIEW OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

On the 2nd inst. the Jornal do Commercio published one of its usual monthly reviews, from which, being rather more interesting than usual, we make the following

In proportion as the year 1889 advances, and the anniversary of the grand act of May 13th last year approaches, one commences to better appreciate the effects of the sudden liberation of labor and the new industrial direction of the country. same time that the old agriculture is dissolving, or becoming transformed, that the freed laborers are becoming separated from extinct connections and waver in the employment of their powers, a new agriculture is being organized, the mannfacturing interests tend to extend their sphere of action and new factors in production and circulation enter upon the scene, which conjunction produces a rather difficult and confused appreciation of the economical condition. Eventual circumstances have accumulated unemployed capital and credits on Europe at our principal commercial centres, and the liquidation of these sums has occasioned a disparity in the circulating medium, which, through its exaggerated appreciation may cause the sacrifice at any moment of general interests, to be felt only later through a reaction. Already, on more than one occasion, from 1853 to date, this gambling (jogo) on momentary credits in our markets has given rise to exaggerated advances in exchange, given rise to exaggerated advances in exchange, principally when drawing for loans raised in Europe were in question, and drawers, and above all the state, had to lose large sums without any profit resulting to the national wealth. On this occasion it is not the state that is negotiating exchange, but the drawers are companies who have

sold property to the foreigner or provincial governments which have negotiated loans, and for which, in effect, they receive less sterling value than was calculated upon. After the termination of these liquidations, as the national wealth will be pos itively diminished, a reaction will follow which will coincide with a scarcity of the colonial and cereal crops, and the necessity to pay for the enormons importation which has recently expanded the fiscal receipts at this port, at Santos and at other centres. With the prevision of this logical and inevitable reaction, to propose, as did an authorized Gazeta, the immediate suspension of the legal tender of paper money would mean nothing less than the inutilization of the only circulating medium we possess, precipitating the withdrawal of metallic money and a drop in exchange, which would occur in less than six months, and would be the cause of a near panic, once the exportation of coffee should cease.

The delicate situation of the country has been aggravated during the month by advices received from Minas, S. Paulo, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Maranhão and other provinces as to the effect of the exceptional heat and drouth upon the position of the coming crops of coffee, sugar and cotton, and, unhappily, still more upon those of cereals. Persons, unsuspected and of official position, who have visited the interior this month, assure us that the plantations of maize, beans and manioc are insignificant and will not suffice for the landlords and their servants. As to the coffee orchards which were already reduced to fruit for less than one-half an average crop and have suf-fered the alternatives of intense heat and torrential rains, there were but lew cultivated during the first and second periods for this service, and it is with difficulty that a third period, previous to the harvest, is being hurrically availed of.

The pecuniary position of the planters does not permit them to support laborers throughout the year, and it will become necessary to form these into nuclei where they may till the soil for their own account during the intervals (hetween crops),

thus diminishing the gravity of the cereal crisis Manioc flour and beans have doubled in pri the colonial provinces to the south, and in those points of the coffee zone where they are consumed beans are at present worth 20\$ to 24\$ per bag and /arinha 6\$ to 8\$. This state of affairs entirely defeats the idea of the assembling of laborers and proletarian immigrants from various places, their acquisitum becoming rather an onus than an advantage for the country, unless they at once become producers through the acquisition of small farms.

As we indicated in our last review, the outlook of short crops, the want of cereal produce and of the pecuniary means for the payment of wages of workmen are changing the ideas of the population as to the importation of immigrants, which was heretofore desired with eagerness. We see the same thing in S. Paulo and Minas, where new lands and flourishing plantations favor the importation of labor and the acceptance of immigrants as the successors of obligatory work, even there the deposits of colonists in the cities amount to a large figure, which will require a long period for its distribution. It may be added that under the present circumstances in Europe, where the com-petition of new countries in the labor market is superior to the supply, when Italy, Germany and the Spanish peninsula cannot possibly satisfy the demands from Brazil, South America, Australia and Africa, beyond the spontaneous currents which are directed towards the United States and Canada it results that the negotiators of contracts for immigration cannot restrict themselves to the choice of the agricultural classes, but must call upon the pruletariat of the cities, in its nature somewhat unruly. If recent occurrences in Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, S. Paulo, Campinas, Juiz de Fóra and other immigrant centres show that the means of receiving, feeding and distributing are not yet organized among us on the scale of an importation of 160,000 immigrants per annum, on the other hand they also demonstrate the exigencies and insubordination of a certain mixture of anarchical elements of lahor. We will not proceed to accompany those who accuse of precipitation and want of foresight that political policy which has created so delicate a situation, but it seems to us the employment of all means is urgent to obtain the rapid settlement of the waves of people which are arriving here from abroad. A miscarriage at the present moment would mean the suspension of the immigrant current towards Brazil, for a decade or more. This would be no new fact in the annals of our settlement; former reactions resulted from similar sources to those which to-day are causing partial miscarriage in placing the immigrants.

The Jornal then compliments the acting minister of agriculture upon his coolness and ability in treating of a complicated and disagreeable question, but does not mention that Sr. Antonio Prado, who precipitated

immigrants on the country has quietly placed the responsibility of the fact on the shoulders of his colleague, and is now employing his time in preparations for the future aggrandizement of S. Paulo.

The Jornal continues:

The province of S. Paulo, as always, was the first where this logical evolution of the public mind lound echo in afficial regions. The proposition sented in the provincial assembly for the applying of 2,000,000\$ to the establishment of colonial nuclei, and the withdrawal of the "Societade Promotora da lumigração" from the management of the station and the importation of laborers for the old agriculture are facts that indicate a sensible modification of cleas. The province of S. Paulo to-day counts 200,000 domiciled immigrants and the number of freedinen, agricultural laborers, in place of decreasing has increased by the immigration of black colonists from other provinces. Therefore with a stock (sic) of 400,000 acclimatized laborers, S. Paulo is in a position to await spontaneous immigration and to experiment on a grand scale intensive and autonomic to experiment in a grand scale intensive and autonomic cobinization. The admirable production of cereals in the old colonial nuclei of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul is an example to authorize this change of system, which rather increases than diminishes the nvertible and useful currents of immigration.

The Jornal is not quite so enthusiastic as to the position of Rio de Janeiro. It advocates the establishment of immigrants around the central factories, upon public lands, or upon such as are not under cultivation. The province is said to possess facilities for the reception of immigrants, but, if we rightly understand the Jornal, very little money.

Our extracts are already long, but we feel assured will be appreciated by all our readers who take any interest in the affairs and proper direction of Brazil,

#### Gazeta de Noticias, March 5th, CIVII. MARRIAGE.

The "Sociedade Central de launigração" writes us: The terror inspired to the clergy by the m-dispensible institution of civil marriage has full and complete justification.

Not long ago, a large land owner, acquiescing i the request of many of his freedmen, asked a priest to come and consecrate 50 minus, up to the law of May 13th illegitimate, or better, natural "With much pleasure," replied the huly man, "Im I will collect 50% for each marriage."

The planter explained that this demand was ex aggerated, impossible to be satisfied, whether or the part of the poor creatures only just escaped from the fetters of slavery, or by him, who was no longer the owner of their services and labor. Moreover the distance to be travelled over wn only three leagues.

"I will take off 20\$, "replied the anostolic person age, that not one half-penny more. The poor must matrimony according to the law of the church!"
Thus said, thus done; and the little "niggers"

continue to live in concubinage After this, only provincial federation remains.

#### Yornal do Commercio, March 7. IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

A person wurthy of the greatest confidence, as rived yesterday from the interior, has given us in regard to the service of immigration at the Pi-nheiros station, information of facts which certainly have not reached the knowledge of the acting min ister of agriculture, who has shown himself zealous and active in succoring with immediate measures the proper development of this service.

Our informant says the mortality there has been extraordinary and primises to continue, or even increase, unless energetic measures are taken.

On last Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning there were already 13 corpses deposited. The immigrants were grouped in a mass, ontside the building, immoveable, silent, not even replying to the compliments made to them from the trains. The assistant of the manager of the station had left, from illness, and the manager had asked for a doctor and an apothecary, and also that he be relieved, as he is ill.

A few days ago Dr. Pontes Riheiro was appointed physician for the station, but it is said that the day-before-yesterday he left for Rio. At the Pinheiros railway station, which is but a short distance from the immigrant station, they are burning tar in kerosene tins, a primitive form of disin-fection, that only serves to terrify passengers and the inhabitants of Pinheiros

It is said that from the 3rd to the 5th inst. there this deluge of proletarians and unsatisfactory were 25 deaths; which up to a certain point is

justified by the want of resources at a station where so many hundreds of immigrants are agglumerated. It is possible that in the items of our informant

there may be a slight difference from rigorous exactitude, but it cannot be denied that the martal-ity is excessive, and also the want of resources which have increased.

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

We have been favored with the following classified table of the deaths occurring during the month of February, arranged according to the classification used in our issue of February 18th for the January mortality. A comparison with that table will show what increase in the various es has been caused by the intense heat.

carses of dears.  Zymotic, or Blood discusses	males	femalos	natives	provincials	foreigners	total.	
Yetlow-fever	347	613	145	28	317	490	
Small-pox	8	2	-1	2	4	10	
Other vinieries	213	138	100	20	132	351	
Constitutional:		,-	. 97		- ,,-	.55*	
Consumption	Sa	65	81	22	43	140	
Other varieties	78	48	66	17	43	126	
Kespisatory system	57	41	77	4	20	101	
Circulating xystem:							
Heart diseases	72	30	50	1.4	38	102	
Other varieties	13	7	9	5	6	20	
Digestive system	86	59	1)5	28	22	145	
Skin diseases	1	1	2	_		2	
Nervona system	1.24	71	144	11	40	195	
Puerpenal	_	10	3	4	3	) (	
Urmary system	13	2	2	3	5	15	ı
Mixeellaneous:							l
Still-births	39	29	68	_		68	l
Alcoholisin	- 1	_	- 1	-		- 1	١
Old age	10	16	1)	2	15	v6	ı
Hemia, strangulation	- 1	- 1	- 1	-	- 1	2	١
Teathing	- 1	1	2	_	-	2	١
Congenital weakness	1.3	12	23	-	_	23	١
Unclassified	1.2	11	10	4	12	211	ı
Accidents and injuries,	8	- 1	3	5	4	9	ı
•	1,179	694	1,002	166	705	1,873	١
Totals according to age:							

nmfer 12	12 10 21	21 fr 50	071. 511
127	91	257	12
157	27	130	37
7	16	108	18
63	1	26	11
3	1	50	48
100	4	17	18
115	8	35	37
	127 157 7 63 3	127 91 157 27 7 16 63 1 3 1	157 27 130 7 16 168 63 1 26 3 1 50 166 4 17

#### PROVINCE OF PARAL

A few extracts may be made from the summary of the relatorio of the president of the province of Para, read at the opening of the provincial assemble on February 2nd, and published in the Diario Office while of the 4th inst.

The financial position of the province is and flattering. According to data farnished by the provincial treasony the revenue of the last fiscal year reached 3,458,603\$761, of which, however, only 2,009,908\$188 appears to be considered by the president as revenue; the balance is composed

ilo ilu	Carron Addictional Corra de Deposito do to pay	5,000\$000 193,200 000
Balance fro Issue of st	service um 1887 uck	147 973 1,447 258 196,800 001 92,100 342
		488 605\$572

The expenses amounted to 3,443,062\$756, divided

among these items :	
Provincial assembly	74,813\$137
Secretariat of the presidency	70,201 032
Public instruction	399,350 838
Public works	394,126 412
Public force (police?)	394,985 793
Collecting revenue	241),084 979
Pensions	135,568 327
Subsidies to navigation	128, 175 653
Amount brought fur wand from Couxa	
de juros	129,600 000
do do Caixo of 1887	476,779 669
do for repayment to do	5,000 000
the from issue of stock paul the	
(aixa	196,800 000
ilin tu Caixa de Depositos	75,600 0110
Old dehts	62,816 067
Public illumination	76,756 717
Sanitary and charitable expenses	61,742 372
Sundry payments and expenses, in-	
cluding payment to the hospital.	119,271 918
Movement of funds	02.100 242

3,443,062\$756

The president points out various peculiarities the hook-keeping of the provincial treasury officials and gives his own summary of the position of the province, which appears to show a deficit of 1,171,-279\$328, but sundry amounts should be declicted which would reduce the deficit strictly speaking for the year to 566,131\$604. So that, as is naively stated, had the value of produce not declined, thus affecting the revenue, the revenue and excases of the year would have balanced.

	The famile	ed ileh	t of the	province	ammunted to:
8	per cent.	apolic	· · · · · · ·		. 1,164,200\$
6	ılo	dn		·	. 2,230,000

The president considers that as taxes can not be increased, and material improvements should not be suspended, a briega, or domestic, loan for 5,200,000\$ should be authorized at not less than 92 per cent., interest to be 5 and sinking fund r per cent. This would allow the consolidation of the present ubligations of the province. The debts ilux the province amount to 937,384\$870, and the finating debt is estimated at 1,316,920\$333, su that, we may add, the proposed loan would not cover the total amount the province is owing.

Rubber. - The comparative figures given are:

1888		13,771,374\$740
1887	10,990,573	15,702,504 400
Brasil nuts,-	-The figures p	given are:
	hectolitres.	values
1888	120,566	630,817\$180
1887	87,678	601,188 800
Cocoa, — For t	his article the	figures are :
	kilns.	value.
1888	7,008,630	2,623,4185480
1887	4,252,765	2,250,927 300

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

It is said that Pará has been inumbated with counterfeit 200\$ notes

-The February receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 1,296,575\$304.

-The numister of justice has been re-elected in the 10th Pernauhuco district by a majority of 184.

-The senatorial elections in Bahia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Barān de Cotegipe are to be held on April 24th.

-Late telegrams from Ceará report a cessation of the rains recently reported has reappeared and the exodus from the province

-The provincial hupeduria for immigrants at São Paulo was turned aver to the province on the 1st inst. by the Saciedade Promotora da Im-migração after one year's administration.

-A considerable number of Italian immigrants are now beggars in the streets of Juiz de Fóra, almost number the shallow of the hospeduria maintained by the province.

-A severe epidemic of small-pox is now raging in Maceió, pruvince ol Alagôas, where it is said almut 2,000 cases existed some eight or ten days The epidemic is so had that the ocean and masting steamers are restricting their communication with the place as much as they can,

-A brute named Dr. Balthazarda Silva Corneiro a resident of São Panlo, has been acrested for criminal attempt on his near child, a little girl of eleven years, in a lintel in Pernambuco. It is to be hoped that full justice will be meted out to the scumultel, whatever may be his position and family

-An Italian immigrant died at São Paulo on the and with yellow fever which he had taken in Santos. Precantions were taken by the sanitary authorities to prevent a spread of the contagion. A number of cases have since appeared among the immi-grants, and steps have been taken to remove them all to the Book Retiro establishment.

-The halloon ascension in São Paulo on the 3rd prived a failing, the aeromant not bring able to fill his air-ship with gas. He blamed the gas company, while the critical, especially those nutsule the en-closure, blamed him. The result was a shower of stones from the outside, which was more dan gerous to the spectators than to the author of the difficulty.

-According to the Liberal Mineuro of the 27th ult., a great many cases of herr-herr have appeared among the prisoners in the Onno-Preto jail, and that because of the hall food fornished them. Rotten meat and other provisions unfit for any creature except the much and jackal, are supplied them by men who have a contract for feeding the prisoners and who are not above the indescribable anness of speculating with human lives after this

-The municipality of Tatuby, San Panb, is trying to enjoy life seasoned with a lively enidemic of small-pix. In a population of about 2,000 only 200 remain in feed the plague, and these pechaps hecause they can not get away. Business houses have closed their dones, and two factories have stonged running because their workings have left. yet, no one takes the slightest trouble improve the sanitary condition of these provincial towns!

-According to the president of Park the sub sidized fishing company of that city is not giving entire satisfaction. The trumpany has a monopoly and a subsuly of 70,000\$ per ammun, and its contract these not expire until 1017. It has falled however to keep the market supplied as agreed upon, and the fish exposed for sale are not of good quality. The company complains that there is no profit in the business, but the president says that the fines imposed do not exceed 18,000\$ a year, hence the company has 52,000\$ net to add to its lusiness receints.

-Vellow fever has broken out in Victoria, province of Espirito Santo.

—The number of births registered in Campus during the month of February was 69, of which 40 were illegitimate. Such a record would certainly attract notice at the Paris exposition.

-The "Socielade Promotora da lumigração" of São Paulo has resulved to suspend the introduction of immigrants until June next. What to do with the poor people is now a serious problem in S. Paulo.

—Measures were not taken to isolate the recent fatal ease of yellow fever in Campunas, and with the result that several uther cases have appeared, two of which proved fatal up to the 6th inst. Negligence is likely to prove costly in Campunas, It is reported that peruicious fever is also making terrible ravages in that eity.

—The arrival of the Revy commission at Quixada, Ceará, on the 4th February was nearly as enthusiastic as a certain reception at a town in Palestine. Sr. Revy does not appear to have been monited on the loal of an ass, and no mention is made of palm leaves, but his reception was triumphal; rockets split the air, the people cibnwed each other to get a sight of their savior, and a grand spread was given at which many toasts were drunk. As water is scarce in Ceará the supposition is that these toasts were drunk in something stronger than the element Sr. Revy is sent to obtain for the afflicted province.

—On the 28th ulto, a plantation helonging to the Carmelite brothers and situated near Mogy das Cruzes, province of S. Paulu, was purchased by the government for 12,000\$ in 5 per cent, stock. It is supposed the plantation will be used as a colonial nucleus, and it seems just about time that the clurch property throughout the empire should be condemned and acquired for such purposes. These convents and monasteries are nothing in the world but a source of revenue to a crowd of loaders, and the government needs the land. It is criminal to huy lands from individuals, when elurich property can be destined to colonization purposes.

—It appears evident that the employes of the S. Paulo planters consider the immigrant women as legitimate subjects for their hestial inclinations as were the unfortunate slaves. On the 301, in the municipality of Desealvado, a man whichail embeavored ineffectually to seduce an Italian girl, 15 years old, sint and killed the poor child, and then succeeded in escaping. Immigration in S. Paulo is gradually becoming reduced to that feature of slavery, where the zentor was master of matrons, spinsters and children. The Italians are not likely to submit to such imlignities, and should ruthlessly kill every libertine who attempts to interfere with their lamilies.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The February traffic receipts of the Leopubling railway were 383,887#848, id which 95,308#550 from passengers and 261,768#598 from gnods. As usual, expenses are not published.

—The Jornal on the 8th heard that the Villa Isahel tran company had refused the proposition for a lusion with the Jardun Batanico and S. Christown companies as organized by the latter.

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—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway on the 9th it was manimously decided to authorize the directory to close the loan for £1,100,000 with the Brasiliantsche Bank für Deutschland.

—On the 3rd inst, the last stake of the Caxambii, Minas Geraes, railway was driven at Bacpendy, Music and mekets formed a part of the satisfaction felt by the inhaldtants of the district, sonner or later to be served by the line.

—According to the Artista of Rin Grande, the English syndicate represented by Mr. Heyland has offered 250,000% for the tramway company of that city, including all rights, privileges and materials.

—The Durio de Notacias of the 4th prints a violent attack in the Alagéas rathway company from a correspondent in the province. The letter should be earefully considered, for it may become necessary to "square" its author.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto on the 6th inst. says that the renewal of the contract for the Jacutinga and Lavras railway has been signed, the capital having been elevated to 6,000,000\$, on which the province is to gnarantee 7 per centinterest.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Sapucalty railway on the 7th it was resolved to increase the capital to 10,000,000\$, puesent shareholders to have the preference in subscribing for the new shares, and the directory was authorized to increase the capital to 20,000,000\$ should this be considered necessary for the extension of the line, or the purchase of other lines already built.

—O Parz is informed that the Leopoblina rail-way is negotiating a 5 per cent, sterling loan to pay off its currency 6 ½ theheutures. The same journal estimates that 15,000,000\$ will be necessary. The currency theheutures are selling at 95 per cent, at

The Sorocahana divident is 6\$ per fully paid share and 1\$200 on those with 40\$ paid np, or at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, for the latter half of 1888. The divident is payable on and after the 26th inst., and it is announced that bereather dividents will be declared in May and November.

—A private letter from São Páulu, received just as we are going to press, says that traffic is completely blocked on the São Paulu railway, owing to a strike among the employès of the road because extra wages are refused fur extra work. The traffic of the road has so increased that the men, according to our informant, have been kept at work from 4 o'cluck in the morning to 8 and 10 n'clock at night, fur which they have not received any extra pay. As a result the statiums are blocked with freight, not excepting the passenger platform at São Paulo. We will not undertake to manage a railway for un friends in São Paulo, but we ean assure them that there is no way to do the work easily and successfully hetter than that of paying liberally for the work thme. In the end it gives the hest financial results.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-There were 630 births, 113 marriages and 386 deaths in Muntevideo during the month of January.

—It is interesting to note, on the authority of Mr. E. T. Mullall, of the Buenos Aires Standard, that the Argentine government refused to do anything lar the suffering Irish immigrants recently lauded, in Buenos Aires. Now let the Dublin Irishmen club those Iying immigration agents out at the country at once!

—The sanitary condition of Plores Island, the River Plate quarantine station, is said to be something disgraceful. A mayal officer, who claims to be well informed, says: "A great purition of the Island is simply a place for breeding pestilence; animal remains are thrown about and the stench is terrible." It is also claimed that clothes are very commonly mined in the disonlecting process.

—The Southon Cross of Buenus Aires, of the 22nd tht., has the fullowing starting item;—that a private letter from Riu it is stated that the deaths from yellow fever in that city reach the extraordinary mumber of 300 per day." Somelanly must have been very hadly scarcel. As the total from all causes had not then reached one-third that another, we can not imagine how this excited letter writer got his figure.

#### Coffee Notes

—Messrs, Knowles & Foster in their Prices Current, dated London, February 13th, say: There have been little variation in the value of this article [coffee] since our last; notwithstanding that appearently well founded reports reduce the estimate of the cunting crop daily, there is a misgiving that the actual prices of cuffee are too high and it is with some difficulty that the advance of 2s, which our to-day's quotations show, is maintained.

—The Drark Official of the 8th prints the following: They write from S. Simão, S. Paulor, Annung the important agrienthrial establishments of this very rich and floorishing municipality are sensibly μre-eminent through the conjunction of hearity, production and dimension two on the αντα known as Jatahy.

The larger with 600,000 coffee trees, of which

The larger with 600,000 coffee trees, if which 250,000 are in bearing (formatis), the small propution of the uhlest trees heing only nine years ald, helmigs to Sr. Manuel Dins do Pralo.

This establishment is a veritable school, where may be observed how grantines is the real land (Arm.1920), more it is cultivated by an intelligent and active planter, as happens at this establishment. This plantation produced in 1887 20,000 arrobas (640,000 lbs.) last year 14,000 (148,000 lbs.) due to great losses, and this year the coup is estimated by the best experts at 40,000 arrobas [1,280,000 lbs.] which should reach during the next three or fom years, when all the trees are in bearing, the out-turn of 80,000 in 100,000 arrobas (2,560,000 to 3,200,000 lbs.).

The other establishment belings to Sr. José Ferraz de Carvalho and has 32,000 coffee trees, majestie, with broad dark-shining leaves, lonly, showing hiw priwerful they are in extending their hranches, enorministly haded with fruit, to obstruct the paths between them, although separated by 20 fathres [nearly 7 feet]. The erop this year of these 32,000 circles rees is estimated, with safety, at \$,000 arrobas [25f,000 liks]. In 1887 and 1888 altime 28,000 irces on this plantation produced 5,000 and 4,700 arrobas respectively [162,880 and 150,400 lbs].

From the preceding our readers can form an idea of what are the capabilities of the best lands of S. Paulo for the production of coffee.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-Even the brokers are now earrying sun ambrellas.

-William Garibahli has recently succeeded Angustus Casar as a "runner" at the internal revenue denartment,

—It cost 500\$ to repair the "Black Maria" of the police. What would a bran new carriage for criminals cost?

—Two people killed by the tram-cars on the 3rd. No one to blame. Both the victims were drank, but the tram-drivers were as sober as Solomon.

—The Fonseca family, comprising three prominent military leaders, has been decorated. Gen. Severiano will hereafter be known as the Barão das Alagóas,

—The minister of agriculture has authorized Dr. Lailsido Netto to remain in Europe during the Paris exposition. The decision of the minister is hardly unexpected.

—Although the president of Pará estimates the deficit at 566,000\$, the *Jornal* knows a great deal hetter and reduces it to 103,000\$. There is something wrong somewhere.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 6th reports that the Congo had just entered with one case of yellow fever on board. The patient was sent ashore to the Misericorilia hospital.

—The small truck farms about the city sent in produce to the aggregate value of 501,931\$450 during the past month, against 66,696\$440 in the same month of last year.

—The thermometer tonehed 94° Fahr, in this city on the 5th, the last day of Carnival. The heat was oppressive and but few maskers ventured forth until late in the afternoon. In the evening the streets were crowded in suite of the heat.

—We regret to note the sudden death of Mr. Finlay Madheson, of the firm of P. S. Nicholson & Co., which took place on the 7th inst., at his residence in this city, from an attack of pernicious fever.

—A tourist's agency has been organized in this city for the purpose of furnishing excursion tickets to the Paris exposition. The round trip ticket is to cost 1,101\$ (say \$550) including hotel, earriages and theatres in Paris during a stipulated time.

—On the 3rd the police arrested a pick-packet who was trying to earn a living in the Rua do Onvidor. The iildo deserves imprisonment for life. The idea of a self-respecting thief expecting to get augthing out of the enough that infests the Rua do Onvidor on a earnival night!

—On the 5th in Praia Grande two gentlemen fell out about a larly, and one slashed the other threa the lack with a razor. The mediese called in declared the wound mortal and valued the damages at 20,000\$! If the man is mortally wounded, are not the damages incalentable?

—On the 1st just, the Jonal says the minister of canaire has ordered seven crematory furnaces to be used in establishments under his jurisilition where there is an agglomeration of individuals. It seems a cruel way of reducing an agglomeration, but if they must be reduced, it is perhaps just as well to hum them.

—The elerk of the court of appeals has paid in for the benefit of loundlings 473\$267, the share of these undertainate creatures of the fees for February. The pion little Oliver Twists have received no payment from the court since 1874, but the dismissed clerk seems to have money enough to consult lawyers and pay for columns in the daily press.

—Finer army engineers are to be admitted to practice on the D. Pedro II railway. First they should be set to tallying cial, grease and such other articles as the railway leafs in. Then they night be promoted to brakemen, and so on towards the gluinus pushton of chefe de trem. The militum of one of these gnards would make any one envious.

—If any one is curious to know how large a proportion of Rio's population is embowed with brow-legs, knuels-knees and skeleton outlines let him loaf around the streets a little on the third day of Carnival. The poor pages, carpet knights and hallet girls would make a philanthropist shulder at the thought of a whole population stricken with familie.

—Late advices from the "army of abservation" published in O Paris state that the commanuler-inchief had sent strong pickets of eaverly to watch the Bulivian frontier and a brigade, cumposed of Three security of the property of the propert

—Of course, under this intense heat, there is no reason why a man should not use a fan; but it did appear peenliar to see a very young army officer on patrol, with his sword, sash and helt, parading the Ran Sete les Setember on the 3rd with a large fan, which he freely used. The army authorities should furnish smu-shades to those unfortunate sentinels at the rear of the postoffice.

-It is announced that counterfeiters of Brazilian notes have been arrested in Brooklyn, New York,

-Now that Sr. Revy has returned to Quixadâ, perhaps the minister of agriculture will let us know something almost that mysterious key, without which the strong hox of the original Revy dam commission could not be opened.

—A correspondent of the Guzela de Naticus says that the usual price of rum at Corumbá was 330 rs. before the arrival of the truops, but it was promptly advanced to 500 rs. The deduction is that the "army of observation" likes rum.

—The minister of empire has very generously uponed a credit of 1,000\$ for the relief of indigent yellow (ever patients in Santos I One old friend "Nemn" will be delighted with this signal mark of solicitude for the Paulistas on the part of the imperial government.

—The government has resolved to huibi the telephone lines required by the City Improvements Co., for account of the state, in ruler to get around the venal obstructions raised by the municipal conneil. The president of the cutured will have to get his little "tip" from some other source.

—On the 3rd the corpse of a man, evidently a foreigner, was washed ashore on the Praia da Lapa, and it would appear that a crime of some sort had heen committed. The body was decently dressed, and measured 1.12 metres. The monstache and imperial were light, and the hody did not appear to have been in the water very long.

—On the 5th inst. a second lieutenant of the navy was arrested in the Praça da Constituição, when inciting sailors to attack the soldiers patrolling the streets. The navy evidently thinks that honors are not equally divided and that disorderly naval officers have as much right to high commands, titles and decorations as have their colleagues in the army.

—It is satisfactory to mote that under the pretext that they are disorderly characters the press gangs have made a very fair collection of those "red-devia" who infest the streets thring the Carnival. The question appears to have here less the disorders, than the height of the captives. A space of time in the Matto Grossa swamps will do these young republicans no earthly harm.

—The great increase in the deaths of last week, which reached an aggregate if 748, was due to pernicious fever. Yellow lever remaind stationary, but uccess pernicious jumped from 6 on the 3rd to 50 on the 8th and 47 on the 9th. This terribly latal disease appears to be due to the extraordinary heat, and has been fearfully increased by the excesses of Carnival. The intals for the week are; accessor pernicious 169, pernicious fever 88, yellow fewer 116.

The minister of empire has informed his colleague at the department of agriculture that there existed a necessity of increasing the number of waggons employed in the transportation of heef from the abattoir to the city by the D. Peliro II railway, and for the mounting of an awring under which these wargons might be loaded. He further suggests modifications in the manure of stowing the heef in the waggons to seeme a better circulation of air. Sr. Ferreira Vianna is tunching langerous material, in suggesting that the D. Pedra II directure these not know just how everything should be done.

—On the 28th elit the

On the 28th ult, the minister of empire declares to his colleague at the department of forelclares to his colleague at the department of forelclares to his colleague at the department of forelclares to his colleague at the department of forleague the following the following

—The Carnival this year was not celebrated with the usual enthusiasm and amount of money. The intense heat and the prevailing epidemic kept careful people at home. During the day there were very few maskers in the streets, and in the evening the recruiting gaugs frightened the diabanhos into an unusual seclusion. The parades on Tracsday were hardly up to the average. There was one severe accilent, a girl being thrown to the parament into mo not of the allegorical wagons, and there were no assassinations. A large crowl filled the streets Tracsday evening, and the masked balls were convoled as usual. Of course, the next few lays have shown a very large increase in the death rate.

—While we are not of the opinion that ice water is hurt/nl, it is not to be disputed that its intemperate ne may lead to serious consequences. It will be found that half a plass of ice water will quench thirst quite as effectually as a larger quantity, and its effects are all the more enoling when swallowed slowly. Drink small quantities, shrwly, and at frequent intervals, rather than a larger quantity, swallowed hastily. Avoid spirits, heer and other heating drinks, eat moderately of wholesome food, avoit getting chilled, carry an anthrella for shelter against the sun, avoid hurry and excitement, and do not get nervous and frightened. A quick way of rednein the temperature of the blood is to pour cold water on the wrists, on the pulse, or to plunge them in a lasin of water.

#### DIED.

PLOMER.—On March 4th, in this city, of typho intermile, Jeannie Frances Plomer, and was buried the same day at the British Cemetery, Gamboa.

-Sr. Ayres Pinto Pereira Cortes, a well-known coffee broker, died suddenly on the 7th of pernicions fever.

-The Diago de Noticias has been purchased by a society, with Sr. Ruy Barhosa as chief, and will be conducted as a liberal organ,

-To-day, 11th, a few Christians are to ask St. Selastian to send us rain. The request will be forwarded from the Lapa church,

-Senator Evaristo Ferreira da Veiga died in this city on the 7th of yellow fever. A vacancy is opend in the Minas Geraes deputation, and Sr. Cesario Alvim has yet another chance,

-A Chinese mission, composed of two officials and an interpreter, arrived here from the West Coast on the 7th by the Sociala. They will have a chance of studying yellow and pernicious fever in its most effective form.

-The director of the agronomical station at Campinas has been informed that 500\$ per month is too much to pay him, when his contract is for 1,000 marks. Another complication from exaggerated exchange rates.

-If the Gazeta de Noticias is well informed one of the most simple of the many simplifities of the telegraph department occurred across the hay on the 8th. A telegram addressed in the president of the province of Rio ide fameirn was sent to a man who was awaiting news of a sick friend.

-The many friends of Mr. E. W. May, for —The many friends of Mr. E. W. May, for many years superintendent of the Royal Mail steamship agency on this coast, will deeply regret to hear of his iteath, which occurred on the island of Praqueia. He had been much briken in health for the last row years. Mr. May has been for many years one of the lest and widest known foreigners in this city. He entertained liberally at his picturesque home in Praqueia, and many a stranger has taken many the pleasantest recoflections of his genial hospitalities.

-On the 1st inst, the minister of agriculture —On the 1st inst, the minister of agriculture orleved the inspector general of colonzation to report immediately how many immigrants have been sent from this city to the province of Rui Grande do Sul since 1st January; if they sonatanemaly sought that destination, or if the inspector sent them there counting upon their obtaining prompt employment. A specification of agriculturists, arizans ur mechanics is to be added and finally the number of minarried men, and mader whose contracts they never introduced. Has the unister struck a scandal?

-The Jornal thinks that the accumulation of —The Jornal thinks that the accumulation of Io,000 immigrants without employment may be attributed to unforescent and accidental curses. It can be attributed to neither one, nor the other. It is the direct result of a conceit that has again and again proved disastrons to the Brazilian people through which the warnings of distincted parties were blindly disregarded. There is no thinking man in Brazil In-day, who could not have foreseen, as we did, what was to be the result of this faturus competition with the Argentine Republic for European immigration experts have only just commenced; what the cost is to be to the maforium tell parties where the content of the difficulties of immigration experts have only just commenced; what the cost is to be to the maforium tell parties of the difficulties of immigration experts have only just commenced; what the cost is to be to the maforium tell parties of the surface of the content of the difficulties of the surface of the difficulties of the surface of the empire.

#### COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, March 11	th, 1889.
Par value	e of the Brazilian mill reis (those), gold.	27 d.
do	do do do in U.S.	
	coin at \$4 84 per £1 √lg	44 45 C1s
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 8ga
D		211

#### EXCHANGE.

Match, a—Official rates at the hunds were 27% on Loudon, 346—344 on Pairs and 421—255 on Hundrug at 30 dis 356-31 New York at 35th Bank settliewers up of a the extenses of 27%—35, the hast from second banks, and the extenses of 27%—35, the hast from second banks, and quotations for conunercial were \$8 (16 for \$9 3) (d. 50) ereigns closed with huyers at \$8\$\$45, whellers at \$8\$\$\top 0.00\$ match a—Official rates were unchanged. To leafy was a holf-bold banks, and only some single and only some single second on the constant of the second of the

March 6.—No changes is the mies at the banks. Bank suciling was reported at \$27\fo = 27\fo o thankers, at \$27\fo = 50\fo o thankers, at \$27\fo = 50\fo o the and at \$26\tau s = 50\fo o the and at \$26\tau s = 50\fo o the and at \$26\tau s = 50\tau s = 50\t

Maich 7.—Official rates are still unchanged. Bank sterling was doing at 73\(^4\)-72 1516 direct and at 28 from second hands. Commercial was again quoted at the extremes of 28 116—28\(^4\), Suvereigns closed with huyers at \$\frac{8}{2}\frac{5}{2}\text{overline}\) such considers at \$\frac{8}{2}\frac{5}{2}\text{overline}\).

March 8.—No changes in rates at the banks. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27% to 28, and commercial was quoted at 28%-28½. Sovereigns sold at 8\$850, and closed with buyers at 8\$850, sellers at 8\$20.

Match 9 — Official tates are unchanged, viz.; 77% on Lendon, 342—544 on Pairs and 424—425 on Hamburg at go die and 424—425 on Hamburg at go die bank sterling at 37%—36 direct and at 38 in 16—384 from second hands. Hank finates were reported at 341. Brokers undations for commercial stelling were 38%, 48 3116, 38% and 36 ig6. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8590, selbers at \$8590,

March 11.—The banks have made no change in official rajes which temain at 27½ on Landon, but bills are readily obtainable at 28, and Lubders quote commercial at the sattemes of 28/8—28½.

-The Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas has called for 10 per cent. or 20\$ per share payable on the 22ml - 30th inst. -The Configura Industrial mill has called for 20\$ per share

on the 2nd issue payable on the 18th -20th just

—There appears to be a movement on find for the fusion of tivo or more of our mills. Meetings of the shareholders of the Brazil Industrial and Petropolitana are called for the 12th. —A) the inecling of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil held on the 7th, Viscourle ite S. Francisco, the vice president, was elected president to succeed the late Barán de Cotegipe. - A scrious person told the Jurnal on the 5th that the question henveen the contractors and the directory of our Exchange had been settled by the payment of \$50,000\$. Let us hope the settins person is seriously correct

—A ilectree dated on the 2nd mst. abbishes the brassage of 5 per cent charged by our Mint for coining gold. Any gold in 6 optal or superior fineness to that legally fixed for Brazil-ian maney may be coincil free of change.

—According to a telegrant received here on the 7th the Bahin provincial bean was covered five times by Parisian subscribers. This appears to settle the question, whether the long has been negociated, or not.

-11 is said that Sr. Amaral, who has been for many years secretary of the Bank of Brazil, is to be elected a director of secretary of the Pank of Brazil, is to be elected a lineator of that institution. This appears to us to be a missike, Sr. Amazul has occupied a subordinate position and he will certainly he to some extent under the influence of the two directors who have virtually managed the hank, for more years than we can temenher, as his superior officers

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. 

BALANCK SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

Assets.		
Capital, un-called.  Bills discommed.  Bills reievable.  Head effice and branches.  Loans, current accounts, etc.  Secunities for accounts current, etc.  Cash.		810 730 070 550 030
	23,136,1718	820

Liabilities.		
apital, uhscribeil	12,221,1113	orif
Deposits in account current	681,192	710
rin 3, 6 and to days notice	1,279,939	
do 30 and 60 days untice	205,886	
do fixed maturity	1,129,045	
ecurities for accounts current, etc	7,051,389	
multy accounts	1,087,841	310
ills payable	586,765	690
	23,136,171	
E. & O. E.	23,135,1717	2820
Rio de Lauciro, 6th March, 1880.		

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. A. Benn, Manager.
A. R. Oukes, Accommunit.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

#### BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

11 11 11 11 11		
Capital, un-called	6,522,977	ono
Bills discumted	1,728,820	890
Current accounts	8,423,273	520
Public finals	2,082,947	130
do deposited abroad	3,202,814	1)10
Shares and debentures	1,159,966	100
Similary humches	r, 306, 83 <b>7</b>	
Sundry agencies	990,228	
Values (leposited)	16, 716, 172	
Directors' gharantee	140,000	000
Sundry accounts	1,595,275	
Bills receivable	2,312,529	
Cash	3,060,855	
	50,242,600	
T 1 7 7 7 11 1	50,242,099	4370
Liabilities,		

Tantoutues,		
Capital, subscribed	20,000,000	000
Reserve fund,	350,000	000
Profits in suspense	310,000	000
do carried forward	171,934	300
Deposits, without interest	217,825	430
do in account current and with notice	5,491,707	250
do fixed maturity	2,101,017	
Sundry guarantees, etc	16,716,172	550
Sundry hranches	2,036,017	360
Sundry agencies	296,984	020
Bills payable	32,168	98v
Smulty accounts	2,511,027	420
Dividends, balance	17,844	700

K. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1889 Mannel Salgado Zenha, Vice-president. K. W. Selton, Accountum.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
Ν	farch 4.
5	Five per cent apolices 958 ono
20	Banca Commercial 240 000
300	ito last issue 50 000
24	Banco Rural
108	Leopoldina R.R. x suhs
10	do139 000
300	do b. o. 15th 140 000
200	do 31st
133	do subs 22 000
100	Macahé and Campos R.R. b. o. 30th 92 000
100	do b. o. 30 Apr 93 000
A	faich 6.
32	Five pci cent. apolices 956 000
9	do 957 000
15	Gold I.oan, 1868, 6% 1,110 000
30	1lo 1879, 41/2 %
15	do do
30	Banco Commercial, last issue 50 500
100	Banco Internacional, 2 series 106 000
100	Leopuldina R, R, subs 23 000
66	do 23 500
534	do 24 000
боо	do 30th 24 000
159	deb do 200\$ 190 000
120	Macahé and Campos R.R 90 000
50	do b o, 30th 92 000
100	do b. o. April, 93 000
20	Iardim Botanico tramway 136 000

		_
	March 7.	- 1
47	Five per cent. apolices 956 or	
200.	,	- 1
7	Gold Latan, 1868, 60 n	
500\$		94
	have a second of the second of	5
10		36
go		15
50	Banca du Biazil 256 or	
65		20
220	dn last issue 50 or	- 1
70	Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas 40 or	
183		00
425	do h. o. 30th 24 or	
200	do h o 28th 24 to	20
3.3	ileli. do 200\$ 190 o	00
331		30
65	ıla go n	00
400	ilo h. o, 30 Api 93 o	cc
100		ů
50	do 7914	o <sub>n</sub>
200	Biazileira de Naregação, li. o. 24th 305 o	
150		00
	Maieli 8.	
92		00
500\$		an
1,500		50
200		0,1
200		O/I
350	,, ilo 81 5	00
16	28y 0	0.0
500		211
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20		00
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171	11 0	00
20		
	Mareli q	ºó
68	18	ш
8ou≴	7.7.4 per cent aprince-1,1111 957 c	
1,400		
1,200	1 1339	
50		
25	W. 1-0.1. 1 1	000
200		
500		100
5	3	XOC
20	Committee to the state of the s	200
50		200
1,395	11.1	200
	MARKET DERGE	
	MARKET REPORT.	

### Rio de Janeiro, 11th March, 1889

#### Exports,

Exports to date are 2,950,000 liags Stock 400,000 3,350,000 liags Or we would require to export in the next

76,556 higs.

For the same time the daily foreign elemances at the

38,032 hags for the United States Rumpe Cape of Good Hune Ekewhere 945 ... 800 ... 109.977 largs. The vessels cleared with enflee are:

Mar. 4 New York Br sti Harrice
4 New Orleans Bi str Cuaton
Galvesion do 

United States:

56,344 Europe :

 
 Channel f.o.
 3,600

 Havie.
 3,600

 Hamburg.
 4,521

 Moditerianean
 21,697
 32,818 89,162

80,162

| Res to kiles. | Res

	Vessels louding and to load. 2	ni.e
New Yor	k Br str 1%160 24	,00
ilo	n Larphue 2	,00
da	Amer str Advance 2	, on
Baltimore	Br Sir Pine Branch 24	.00
rlo		00
du		00
do	Br by Washalphi	00
du	A	110
		00
Antiverp	and London Br str News 10	,00
thi	do a Plelader	_
ila	do , Zazsr// 18,	00
Hamburg	Ger sh Argentina 6	fio
		_
Finland	Russ str Orion 16	an.
		DEF
Part Eliz	abeth. Swed by Wrage 5,	ga

	D.4			WC.	KIP V A	75. 71 K	4N. 10	ns DE	1111 7.1	H SEE			p.
Freight per steamer, =00 primage	Exchange on London	do Good 2nd do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Stock, 1st bands	Clearances	Foral Shipments bags	Elsewhere	Cape	Europe		Receipts bags	
30 C	281/8	8\$750	64550	;	399,700	1,200	19 653	;	:	13.480	6,16,	19 475	Mai. 4
:	;	;	:	:	159,504	:	;	;	:	1	;	2.951	Mar. 4 Mar. 5 Mar. 6
30 C	281/6	8,150	8,550	1	\$11,867	117701	2,268	268	:	300	1,500	10,504	Mar. 6
34 C	281/6	8.150	8,550	:	402,741 400,950 381.141	7,879	15.489	1	:	6,645	8.944	6 463	Mar. 7 Mar. 8 Mar 9
30 C	28 3[16	8,350	8,950	:	100,950	6,0=3	16,159	1	;	5.794	10,595	14.398	Mar. 8
30 6	28 H16	8.030	8,950	:		202 12	22,857	1,223	1	7,580	14,254	6,351	Mar 9
:	;	;	:	:	391.931	:	;	;	:	1	;	7,487	Mar. 10
	;	;	;	;	;	280,282	112,797	161,1	;	44,062	67,244	92,931	Totals since 15t Mar
:	:	:	:	:	;	:	2,946,823	132,753	77,635	1,017,385	1,710,050	3,520,775	Totals since 151 July.

DATELY COFFEEF REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial dailyenhlegrani to New York

regardi	ng	posi	tim	1,000	lışı	ma	tion	s iil	The	C	ffee	ma	rket	
* Receipt for a days † Stock in 1st and 2nd hands.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regularist, periokilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market.	do Enrope	Shipments for United States, pags	do Santo:	Receipts yesterday . pags	do do 2nd hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	
	;	:	;	:	:	;	firm	13,000	6,000	25,000	24,000 *	:	†000°10€	Мат. 6
1	:	1		:	1	:	firm	:	1,000	000 p	11,000	:	410,0001	Mar 7
	:	:	:	:	:	;	firm	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	:	400,0001	Mar. 8
	183% c	5\$850	193€ €	6\$350	30 €	28 % d	firm	6,000	10,000	8,000	14,000	;	398,000 1	Mar. 9
	:	;		;	:	1	steady	:	:	:	14,000	:	390,000 †	Mar. 11

#### WAARAY SUMMART.

	March 9th
Shipments for United States during the week, .	41,000 big
do for Entrape etc. the do	36,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	
Stennier clemances do (2)	30,000 11
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	
Freights by steamer	30 6 & 500
Steamers Ioniling for United States	5

1	Stock at Sanresthis morning, a	stand and bands	ara oou	1
d	Sales for United States during	week	10,000	mags
1	da Emage d	0	62,1100	
1	Shipments to United States	to Esterainet,		
J	du banque i	ko	38,000	17
J	Market from: Good Average Steamers loading for United S	littes	6.5	- 600

#### linports.

There has been a fair mount of business doing, although the intense heat his made brokers rather less native, and the Camival has also intervened. Flour shows very httle changes the market is quiet and a considerable quantity of American to dealer account is close by There has continued a fair demand for city and is flour for southern parts, purniqually for Kin Grande. Two congoes of Swedish deals both on order, and a cargo for a match lactory have arrived. Pitch and White pane are both lower, has Swedish is well-sastaned A cargo of Kerovan lass arrived, but the quotity is not known in our masket, and will possibly be sent on to the River Plate. Land continues very firm. Receipts of Indian Cran have been considerable and prices are somewhat higher owner, principally to the continued receipt of advices of the tall in the interior, fortige heurs have also connuenced to appear among our imports. The Codifish market is decidely lat deliveries are small and the unsantsfactory quality of a good part of the stock togethe with the very unfavorable wantlete leads to a belief that a portion, at least, of our stock must be sarrificed at almost any price.

Flour .- Receipts since our last report have leen:

o be:

15,000 brls. American

1,000 p. Ricer Plate

16,000 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet at the following quota-

Trieste

Richmond 1st
do 2nd

Ballumar 1st
do 2nd

Ballumar 1st
do 2nd

Vestern 8 lm.
Chih
River Plat
River Recapts all and we max quote the market
weak at 34 5000 per iduz
River River
River River River
River River
River River
River River River
River River River
River R

at which price we may quote to-day,

at which piece we may quote to-tays.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 727 dox per Alphota from Hernosand and 644 per Plorer from Mennet, both of which are to lealers.—The cauge per Domark is to a local safety match factory and is not dealy. Brokers quote red deals 13,350.00—365000-per dox, and white at 3,350.00—345000, at which the morker is firm.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing new to report.

Spruce Pure.—Nothing new forepail.

Kerosene — The Sulfizion brought 12,015 cases from
Halifax. This oil is of Philadelphia manufacture and is
reported to be ev a condemned vessel. Nothing has been
done with its offa, and bods me likely to be low the probability is that the cargo will proceed to the River Plate. We may continue to quote Devoe's mark at \$\$700 -- \$\$800 ne

Lard.—Receipts are 2.150 kegs per New Light from Baltimer. The market rominues very from with lots quoted at 400—410 ts. per lb and 460 ts. quoted at tetal. Cement.—Receipts are 300 lab per Kate Harding from Massilles and 3,200 per Leon from London. Quotations are unchanged at 65 po −4500 to British, ≪8.00 €8.00 for German and 78 00−78 or for French.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and hankers still quote, as to marks, at about 6\$000--ro\$000 per brl.

Turpentine - No receipts. The article is worth about

390--410 is. per kilogramme.

system to respect billogramme.

Conf.—Recorpts since the 1st inst, ane:
t.pd8 sous per Z. Ring from Cardiff

And State of December of
t.pd8 to Texterner of
to

Bran.—No receipts of foreign and both this quality and that selling from our local mills are quoted at 2\$6.00+2\$800 per bag

Hay.—Receipts are zoon lades per Willie from San Nicolas. The market is rather timer and the quotations furnished as are 100--105 to per kilogramme.

Indian Corn -- Receipts from the River Plate have

11

5,901 bags per Azha 4,792 Koldinghnis 3,881 Kondlyset 2,927 H Weigeland 3,552 Penambuo 2,000 Savole

River Plate maize is quoted at 15900 -5\$000, and native Rice - Receipts are 4,419 bags per Kathleen from London and we may quote to-day at 81 300 - 85 (no per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts nil. The market is lifeless, with a stock estimated at about 4,000 packages. We may quote at tetall 18\$000—24\$000 for tubs and 6\$000—15\$000 for cases. There is too much low grade lisb in the market for any near

#### Shipping News.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 4. Hatterax—Amer by Sullivan; 327 tons; Davis; 50 ds; sundies to order

sundans to order annothing for one parts, so the sundans to order to make the form at a few towns, the hands of discussion, via Piraworru—B lag form; and towns fichans, and the make the few towns; Halley; so do, pain to the Hecksher & Co. Opinion—Port by Perina an toru, Barrin; 38 ds; sandries to C. Abranches & Co.

C. Adrahens, et a. 22. Adrahenson; 25 ds; maize to Max. Nothmann 8. Co. CAMPINA—Nor by H. Wergeland; 141 tons; Panlsen; 30 ds; maize to Max. Nothmann & Co.

MARCH s.

IBAU, via COPHENIAGEN—Dan Ing Danmark; 209 1008; Claussen: 52 ds. pine 10 order Babet, via Grimsi arv—Nor bk Flova; 302 tons; Kloster; 65 ds; pine to order.

MARCH 6.

BALTIMORE—Amer lik New Light: 450 tons; Snow: 53 ds; sundies to Phipps Brothers & Co. MARCH 7.

CARDIFF—Br ship Prince Lucien; 154) tons; Hannay, 40 ds, coal to Norton, Meg ow & Co.

MARCH 10 Grebnock—Nor ble Axiana; 1156 tons; Christiansen; 47 ds; coal to Belmiro Rochigues & Co.

Antweep—Ger by Limitie; 215 tons; Martens; 45 ds. sundries to J. Lumay & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 4 Barrados-Nor bk Ida; 666 tons; Jorgensen; ballast.

MARCH 5. NEW YORK-Br bk S. J Bogart; 876 tons; Shaw, same

Bubk Zebina Gondey; 1089 tons; Halger; 1,000 tons

old ion

Barbados —Bring Danner; 189 tons; Cave; ball is;

—Bring Sitter Sea; 180 tons; Hoching; do.

Nor lik Vegar; 355 tons; Andersen; do.

S. Francisco do Sut—Swed by Hilma; 155 tons; sindies

MARCH 6.

PORT ROYAL - Russ bk Rurik: 820 tons: Tengstrom: ballast MARCH 7.

New York—Port bk Margarda; 468 tons; Silva; coffee. Falmouth f o — Bi bg Agenoria; 167 tons; Masson; do. Charlestun—Nor bk Sylphide; 391 tons, Andersen; hallast.

BARBAHOS-Br ship Northumbria; 1311 tons; Robinson

MARCH 9

Harnados - Br bk Camelia; 187 tons; Haivey; Italiast. MARCH 10

Cardier - Nor ship Norwood; 1587 tons; Halvorsen; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA ANTONINA-Swed lng Nautilus sundries

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported for the week are Nor bgs. Spka and Nordlyset and Swed bg B'illin, all to load matte at Paramagná for the River Plate at 1+iM reals.

ı	Freights-steamer;		
ı	New Vork New Orleans	300 p	er hat
ı	New Orleans	400	da
ı	London	are n	
ı	Liverpool Antwerp Hamburg Havre	302	do
į	Antwerp	258	do
i	Hamburg	30.8	do
ı	Havre	30 fes	do
i	Bonleaux	30	do
ı	Marseilles	18	dn
ı	Tileste	354	do
ŀ	Genoa	15-20 les	do
i	sail:		
١	United States, North	61-0000	1

North ...... 178--6d-208 per South ...... nominal 208--225 6d of Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. 258— jos do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

8 Jan ≥7 Jan з» Jan.

2; Jan

7 Feb.

27 Jan. 5 Feb

13 Jan.

D Feb.

Newpor Newport Kobin. Jersey
Still Water Cardift
Stafte Ship Island
Stagnal. Cardiff
Squired. Cardiff
Southern Queen. Swansen
Sognedalon. Newsmel
Tourning. Rosario
Thallaisa. Newscale
Union des Chargeurs Cardiff
Urda Glasgow
Cardiff
Venanouver Cardiff 20 Jan. Ship Island Cudiff Cardiff Urda Glasgo Fancouver Cardiff Fanloo Cardiff 11 Feb. 2 Feb,

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

з гли	NAME	WILKERFRON	CONSIGNEDTO
5 5 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8	Fortunato R Ital Peturanbuco Gr Trent Bi Sorata Br Savoie Fr Laplace Br Senior Dtch Chatham Br Suppicich Br Advance Amer Savona Gr	Peni buca sd	F. Mazon J. H. Bellamy & G. A. Fiorina E. Johnston & G. Royal Mail Wilson Sons & G. Kaul Valais, & C. Nonton, M'w & G. Walter, H. & C. Norton, M'w & G. Wilson Sons & G. Wilson Sons & G. E. Johnston & Maritimes  F. Maritimes  R. Maritimes

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	MHERITO	CARGO
5 5 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8	V. de Pern'co Fr Canning Br Pernambaco Gr Fortunato R. Ital	Porto Alegre* Hambau g Genoa* Rio Grande* Liver pool* Marseilles* Cagliani River Plate*	Coffee do Similities do do do do do do do do do do do do do

· Calling at intermediate ports.

American  k Inlia Rollins. k E S. Powell. ug Priscilla. ug Sullivan. k New Lught.  Argentine ug Camuyrano.	TONNAGE	ENTERED	PROM	CONSTRUCT
ok Inlia Rollins. ok E. S. Powell. ug Priscilla og Sullivan ok New Lught  Argentine				
ok E. S. Powelling Priscilla				
ug Priscilla ag Sullivan ak New Laght Argentine	586	Feb. 13	Baltimore	Levering & C
og Sullivan ok New Light Argentine	588	18	New York	Berla & C
ok New laght  Argentine	327		Ballimore,.	Levering & C
Argentine	450	MIMI. 4	Halifax Baltimore.	To order
	450		ramanie.	Phipps Bros. &
	178	Feb. 21	Bs. Aires	L. Campyrano
.,	1	1 1		D. Camilyratio .
British	. 1			
p Pr Alexandra.	1281	Jan. 22	Cardiff	
d. Minden	1287	24	New York	Berla & C
sp Charlie Baker.	1003	27	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &
p Joseph ok Gaspee		reo. 7	Cardiff	Mess Maritimes
	994	12	Liverpool Cardiff	
og Mississippi	228	12	Baltimore.	Wilson Sons & C
p Reciprocity		21	Canliff	Levering & C
p Newman Hall	1522	25	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & Phipps Bros. &
	1184	25	Cardif	Lage & Innão
k Lapwing	747	25	S. Francisco	Rio Flom Mills
g Aeronaut	146.	28	Cardiff	Norton M'w &
p Z Ring	1371	Mar. 1	Cardiff	H. Rodigues &
g Zeno			l'ensacola	

bk Earl of Devon bk Kate Harding yl Pr. Fredetick, bk Wm, Wright mg Lean 30 Jan. g Feb. Norton, M'w & C Karl Valais & C D. Pedro H R R Monteiro & B. Monteiro, H. & C C. Flecksher & C Norton, M'w & C

3 Campana . 5 Lihan . . . . Braga, Boa & C Match Ca French bk Argonante bk Victorine . . Marseilles Cardiff... Avenier, D. & C Wilson Sons & C

g6 Feb. 1 391 Mar. Oporto . . . Antwerp,

bg Faulibe

Mormeglen
ble India

Jik Gulder gen
ble Gulder gen
ble Gulder gen
ble Artison
ble Harken
ble Harken
ble Harken
ble Harken
ble Peter
ble Frey
ble Salcon
ble Frey
ble Salcon
ble Peter
ble Salcon
ble Peter
ble Veget
ble Weget
ble Harken
ble Alakana 22) Uandiff

1 Tunswick, W. Grimmalee & C.

Macia, ... & Karl Walais, & C.

Deksher & C.

Description of the control of the co . 1430 . 143 . 246 . 766 . 408 . 585 . 1090 . 181 . 393 Mar. . 304 . 71 . 111 . 302

27 Resarb G. Gurdgeon & C.
28 Bruns with Berla & C.
28 Cardiff ... Monteio & B.
27 Sarilla ... Monteio, H. & C.
28 Sarilla ... Monteio, H. & C.
29 Sincolas Sariza A. & C.
20 Mined ... Monteio, H. & C.
21 Menel ... Monteio, E. C.
21 Greenock B. Rodrigues & C.
21 Greenock B. Rodrigues & C. Partuguese hg Tentativa ... bg Victoria. bg Marinhas 11. bk Triampho... 25. Nav. 20 Desterro. — A M. Marinhas 18a Jan. 21 Opanto . — Centia & Silverra 250 — 26 Cath'rius M. Marinhas & C 244, Feb. 8 Oponto . — Cathwardes & C 250 — 20 Marsan'a. — C. Abrachles & C 253 Mar & Figuein . — To archeles & C 200 — 20 Oponto . — C. Abrachles & C 250 — 20 Oponto . — C. Abrachles & C bk Triumpha... lug Iosé Estevão lug Alves. bg Figueitense . bg Pereira ....

Russian bg Aina ..... lik Rapide..... Stoedish
bk Aracan
lug Nautilus
bg Biage
bk Augusta
bg Wijif 36s Feb. Temburg, II. Stohz & C 514 Mar. 2 Newcastle J. C. Pacheco & C.

| 691 | Feb. 3 | P. Adelside | Divivier & C. |
192 | 8 | Mattán ... | W. R. McNive |
244 | 747 | Mar. | Cardiff ... | Braz Coal Cardiff ... |
236 | 3 | S. Nicolas | J. Moore & C.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated 28th February.

s8th February.

Sugar.—Since our last of 1st inst. entries have continued to decrease and are nainly of whites and clayed for which there is a large demand from the Southern provinces, prices have advanced 70–80 per cent. from the lowest point and consequently very little brine sugar is coming in. Sucks, in first hands have heen reduced to 1,000 tons by purchases for lavepool whither 5,500 tons have been shipped this month. At the moment there is no vessel loading singer to 1,000 to 1,000 bags as well as the rest of the crup, 7,000 to 1,000 bags as well as the rest of the Parahyba crop, will go to Liverpool.

Eatties to 24th first. 14 3,128 bags, against 1,028,044 bags last year; decrease 473,016 bags.

Shipments: 1888-89 1887-88

Shipments: United States Canada United Kingdom	tons.	1888-89 37,977 7,518 14,046	1887-88 55,795 5,430 32,613
Total	tons.	58,641	93.838

#### SANTOS.

Messrs. Nanuann, Gepp & Co write under date of the 1st. Messrs. Nanumann, Gepf & Co write under date of the 1st. COPERIC.—In consequence of the steady demand which prevailed thoughout the month, dealers succeeded in exabilishing an advance of 5 τ per cwt. in spite of higher rates of exclange. Selections still contain a great deal of hard coffice. Receipts during the month have averaged 9.736 bugs, against 3.299 duags in 1889 and 7,000 bugs in 1889. From 1st July to date they reach 1,779,970 bugs. For this month the hally average will probably be about 9,000 bugs. Stocks in first and second hands amount to 267,000 bugs.

Leading 6 1,000 bags	III to 261	ooo bag
The clearances have been:		
United States:		
		bag
New York,	73,221	
Baltimore	6,367	
New Orleans	508	80,00
		,
Europe :		
Channel £ o	4,000	
Havre	57,331	
Antwerp	63,777	
Hainhurg	57,946	
Bremen	1,700	
Halland	18,487	
London		
Trieste	5,624	
Manager and the second	25,781	
Marseilles	1,050	
Geн оа.	500	
Venice	250	
		237,34
Rio and coast		I

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for eight in

317,459

Cioj	-years,	or Grant	months of
HESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	12
New York	206 084	243 131	Bags,
Baltimore	8 484	-13 . 31	382 43
Hampton Roads f. o	1		4 22
Sandy Hook f.o			10 14
Richmond			
Charleston			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Savannah			
Mohile			
New Orleans	508	249	1 88
Galvesion		"	
Port Earls f. o			
Total	315 076	243 380	398 68
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	8 000	848 pt	47 90
llavre	408 390	161 842	495 44
Antwerp	269 638	83 062	183 73
North of Europe & Baltic England	451 062	242 131	349 62
	18 291	10 114	77 559
Bordems Lishon to	200	1	500
Gihraltar f.o		5 000	32 11
Portugal	l i		4 65
Mediterranean			7 -5
	175 660	87 251	202 21
Fotal	1,331 241	6cg 248	1,303 750
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope			
Australia			
River Plate & West Coast			
Rio and coast			
	619	2 701	4 810
Total	619	2 701	4 810
United States	315 076	243 380	398 687
Europe Elsewhere	1,331 243	009 248	1,303 750
	619	2 701	4 810
Potals	1,646 936	855 329	1,707 247

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for two months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES,	Bags.	Bags.	
New York	146 768	98 408	flags.
Baltimore.	6 367		151 965
Hampton Roads f a			4 223
Sauly Hook f.o			10 148
Kichinond		••	
Charleston			**
Savannah,	1	**	
Mobile.			
New Orleans	508		
Uralveston		249	
Port Eads f o	}	**	
			••
Total	153 643	98 657	166 336
Енкорк.			
Channel 1 o	4 000	- 71	
(TRVIE	109 298	7 .	17 700
Autwen	76 734	36 160	90 951
		31 276	27 995
England	133 562	83 685	61 949
Bordeaux	11 774	1 000	3 091
			11 763
Mediterranean			
	51 422	14 218	33 420
Total	386 790	166 339	246 869
Ei sewhere			
ape of Good Hope		.,	
Assirala	1		
Rig and coast	1		
	127	260	1 440
Total	127	260	1 440
Juited States	153 643	-0.6	
	386 700	98 657	166 336
discwhere	300 7901	166 339	246 869
	127	260	1 440
Totals	540 560	265 256	414 645

\$ 62 £i

64

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

			GOVERNMEN	T BONE	)S.		BANKS.							
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capitul paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nommal ening	Last sule	Closing quota homs
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,300 35,872,500 1,105,000	Jan July do Apr Oct Quarterly	6	Apolices	200\$—1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	957\$000 1,110 000 1,007 000	956\$000— 958\$000	2,0011,000\$ 4,400,001 33,101,000 5111,101	5111,000\$ 1,115,001 33,000,010 208,460	7, 162, 645	Brasilianische			200 \$100 268 1110	
		PRC	VINCIAL FUI	NDED D	EBTS.		12,000,000	11,100,000	1,335 2,337,975 1,138,000	Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial Commercial do Rio de Jan do 2 series Commercio	633—Jan. 89	200 4H 200	38 mm 2,17 mm 50 mm	23h 000-240 0141 
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal mine	Last sule	Closing quotations	20,000,000 2,000,000 51,000,000 6,000,000	1,889.780 2,010,010 (,510,11011 6,1 00,001	127, 719 150,000 £140,000	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil Delcredere English, Limited Industrial e Mercantil Internacional	4 000- Jan. 89 5 12 1001 - Jan. 89 64- Dec. 88 6 000- Jan. 89	170 1211 200 £10 2 0	160 000 120 000 245 1200 110 000 168 000	136 ono—145 mo
287,900\$ 8,011,300 282,800	Jan.—July	6-8 7 7	Alagoas Amazonas Bahia Ceará Espirito Santo	- - -	81 0/1		2,010,000 1,010,000 1,010,000 4,000,000	3,477,023 2,625,001 397,110 1,010,010 2,001,1110	£325,000	Internacional.  ### ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## #	2 200 - Jan. 8g 8s-Oct. 88	70 L+n 4n	271 0000 107 000 40 000 112 000 87 000	
30,800 1,023,800 199,000 5,845,000 3,394,200 173,850	Jan July Jan July	5-6 8 6 6-8	Goyaz Masanhão Mattin Grosso. Minas Geraes Pará Parahyba.	1,000\$	100 °/n		4,000,111111 2,1100,1100\$	1,194.0fin	72,125	PROVINCIAL  Commercial, S. Paulo	19 600—Jan. 89	. DO	րը ընհե	— 66 om
730,000 7,624,400 152,000 8,081,300 27,800 3,266,822 132,000 1,153,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 6	Parnambuco Pianhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norie do Santa Catharina	200\$—500\$ 1,000\$	9814 °/ <sub>0</sub> 9814 °/ <sub>0</sub>	98 "/n99 "/n	5,000,100 1,000,000 1,000,000 5011,000 1,001,010	835,710 1,1110,0811 333,280 806,440	15,000 500,000	do 2 series do Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos Popular, S. Paulo	2 850 - Jan. 86	8n 200	75 000 01 000 10 750 210 100 31 000 16 1 0 0	$\equiv$
500,000 731,400	Jan.—July	7	S. Paulo	100\$	93_"/"					RAILWA	AYS,			
	1	_	HYPOTHECA	1	ES.	i	Capital	Capital panil up	Reserve fund	Companies	Divilend puil	Number!	last sale	Closing qualitations
Present Amount . 745,200\$ 5,859,999 7,157,500 5,253,400	Interest pnyable  June — Dec Jan. — July do Apr — Oct.	6	Brazil	Nominal vn/ne	971400 971400 73 81\$500 8290	73½ " =-75"   ,82‡000	12,000,000\$ 800,010 10,000,000 1,600,1811 1,510,010	1,813,000\$ 800,000 4,000,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 13,600,000	18, 21.65 14,642 17,586 412,437	Campos and Carangola . Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Pian . Leopoldina . do x subs .	3 or o Jun 88 138 fml - Jan, 89	2000 2000 £020 105	1 30 Foton 1 25 miles 1 38 miles 1 38 miles	
6, 250, 100	May-Nov	6	Predial	100	70	681/2 4/11-691/2 10	12,000,000 200,000 4,970,006	12,1100,000	120,943 	Macahé and Campos Marica Oeste de Muras	25 9d—Jan. 89 5 000-Jan. 89 6 000-Aug. 88	200	25 000 93 000 — 90 000	22\$510 — 23 000 89 000 — 91 000
	1	<u> </u>	DEBEN	ΓURES.			10,1110,0011	1,477,400	474 =	S. Isahel do Rio Preto S. Paulo and Rio do x subs	—Jan. 89 7 000—May 84 7 000—Jan. 89	10 ·	188 000 200 1900 187 010	-130 000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Compunies RAILWAYS	Nominal milue	Last sale	Closing quotations	10,000,000	1,000,000	40,481	do subsidiaries . Sapucahy. Sonicabana do xauhs do subsidiaries Uniño Valenciana.	6 000-Mar. 89 1 200-Mar. 89 614 % Feb. 84	200 200  40 200	25 mm 220 0mm 3100 mm 165 0m0 70 mod 80 mod	165 000—170 000
1, 300,000\$ 1, 500,000 1, 024, 600	Mar.—Sept May—Nov. Jan — July Apr.—Oct.	8 61/4 61/4 61/4	Bragantina Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóia and Pian	200\$ 200 200	185\$ 186 170	—190\$000 —188 000				TRAMW		700	90 HG0]	
15,279,800 £483,800 290,000 4,363,400	Jan.—July Apr —Oct.	6 7 7	leopoldina	£50 100 200	190 510 90 "/,, 200	186\$000 190 000	Capital	Capital punt np	Reserve fund	Compunies	Dividend puid	Nominal mine	Lust sule	Closing quotations
379,000 1,600,000 £137,100 £,679,8 to £181.600 650,000	Apr —Oct. Mar —Sept Jan.—inly Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct Feb.—Aug	1 6	Rio das Flores. S. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold Sorocabana do gold União Valenciana TRANWAYS.	100 200 550 100 £50 200	93 °/6 192 440 79 "10 455	791/2 90-81 90	5.400,000\$ 10,000,000 300,000 500,000 1,200,000	5.400,000\$ 10,000,000 213,050 500,000 1,200,000 4,000,000	142,002\$  84,186 507,899	Canis Urbanos Jardim Butanico Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitheroby Pernambucu S Christovão	6\$000 - Jan. 89 3 500 - Jan. 89 5 000 - Jan. 89 4 000 - Jan. 89 15 000 - Jan. 89	200\$ 70n 200 200 200 200	250\$00m 136 00m 248 00m	250\$000—255\$000 130 000—136 000 —255 000 —130 000
439,886 811,300 £56,250 307,000	Jan.—July do Feb.—Aug. Apr.—Oct.	6	Carris Urbanos	500 100 £20 200	105°/,,	=	2,500,000	2,500,000	24,902	Villa Isabel	4 000—Jan. 89	200	266 000 210 000	=
250,000	Jan.—July	8	Pernambing S. Paulo and S. Amaro sinpping.	200	91 "/o 195	_ =		Capita!	Reserve	SHIPPI				
1,377,300 240,000	May-Nov. Jan July	8 814	Ferry Paulista Central Sugar Factories	100 200	102°/ <sub>п</sub> 200	=	£625,000	faid 1.p	finid	Companies  Amazon Steam Navigation Biazileina de Navegação	Dividend puid 63 31/— Jan. 89	Nonninal value		Closing quota tions
500,000 784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Feb. —Aug. Apr —Oct. Jan —July Feb. —Aug.	814 6 614	Bracuhy Pureza Quissamã Rin Branco	100 200 201 200	85 °/o 180 192 180	$\equiv$	5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 800,000 673,400	5,010,000\$ 4,000,000 500,000 673,470	864,433\$ 20,951 64,183	Biazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação Paulista. S. João da Bana e Campos.	14\$000 — Jan. 801	900%	1 15 000 305 000 202 000 40 000 125 000	91\$100 - 18\$000 249 000
400,000 1,000,000	May—Nov. Jan.—July Apr.—Oct.	7 7	MILLS.  Bom Fim  Brazil Industrial	200 200	— 190	=	MILLS.							
784,000 588,000 147,200 2,000,000 380,000	do do Nov. – May. Jan. – July	7	Carioca Confiança Industrial Páo Grande Petropolitana. Rink	200 200 200 200 200	201 206 200 92 <sup>3</sup> /o		2,400,000\$	2,400,1100\$	Reserve fund	Companies Alliança	Dividend pard 19 1075—Jan. 89	Vomina! vo Ine	I.ast snle	Closing quotations
£45,000 250,000	June—1)ec. Mar. —Sept.		S. Joan S. Pedro de Alcantara	£20 100	195	=	400,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 600,000	400,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 6110,000	26.377 27.221	Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Caroca Canfianca Industrial	5 000 Jan 85 12 000 Jan 85 12 000 Jan 89	200 200 200 200 200	- 170 100h 235 91h 230 00h	170\$000 220\$000-240 000
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S José d'El Rey [gold]  MISCELLANBOUS. Candelaria [church] L'entareira e Esgotos, gold	200	85 "/"		400,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	400,000 2,000,000 600,000 1,000,000	eran.	Pao Grande	8 0:00—Jan 89 8 0:00—Feb 89 ————————————————————————————————————	200 200 40 200	170 DITE 200 OGO — 220 # 70	2254511~240 000
£ £200,000 100,000 309,600 £ 150,000 2,500,000	Jan. — July May—Nov May—Nov.	7½ 8 6 7 6	Cintareira e Esgotos, gold. Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D Pedro II. Lavoura Ind & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth Olens de Villa Nova	£50 100 200 £20 200	480 92 % 195 195 — 200		300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	300,000 550,100 700,000 600 0110		S. Christovão S. João S. João S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	9 000—Jun. 89 7 500—Jun. 89	2013 2110 2111 2140	210 mm 210 mm 213 0mm 220 mm	
100,000 Jan.—Iniy 8 Oleus de Villa Nova 200 200 —— 602,700 Apr.—Oct 8 Uniân Telephwiica 100 70 "/"					<del></del>			MISCELLAI	NEOUS,					
Capital	Capital 1	leserve		Dividend	Nominal La		Capital	Capital paid up 3,000,000\$	fund	Companies	Dividend paul	Vominne value	Last saie	Closing quotations
4,001,000\$ 3,001,100 2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000 8,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	200,000\$ 750,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 250,000 250,000 201,000 400,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000	finid 16,173\$ 294,707 15,864 7,950 100,000 185,000 194,508 86,640 11,176 119,602 110,001 9,647	Indemizadora	r ono-Jan. 89 1 ono -Jan. 89 2 noo-Jan. 89 11 ooo-Jan. 89 9 ooo-Jan. 89 10 oom-Jan. 89 10 oom-Jan. 89 1 noo-Jan. 89 2 noo-Jan. 89 2 oun-Jan. 89	vahie sail 20\$ 20\$ 250 455 10 10 20 20 20 36 125 172 100 143 10 42 20 20 100 160 10 9 20 28 50 43 20 19	1000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	785 000 15,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 150,000 120,000 10,000 100,00	783,000 300,010 4,000,000 200,110 311,000 322,600 1,000,100 220,1000 250,1000 550,1000 400,000 300,000	220,000	Associação Commercial. Carruagens Flumiense. Commercio e Lavoura. Decas D. Pedro II Elévado e Fabr. de Chumbo Gloria M. Bosontos. Gloria M. Bosontos. Ind. Is., e Vagão de Macabé Industrial de Oles. Industrial Flum (Kirsques) Lavoura, Ind. & Colon. Melhommentos U. de Nicth. Sivas Industria. Pastoni, Agric. & Industrial Pastoni, Agric. & Industrial Pastoni, Agric. & Industria. Plassphato de Cal. Rebocadone e Saveiros.	8 % -	500\$ 200 40 200 40 200 40 200 200 200 200 20	129/600 195/440 49/660 100/906 31/6/06 32/5/9	
1,000,000 2,000,000	200,000	10.131	União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	3 000 - an. 89	10 24 10 10	000	1,925 000 2,000,000	1,926,000 1,949,600	6,310	Serviços Marinnos União Telephonica	4 000- Jan 83 5 000- May 86	290	70 366	

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